### BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, Inaugurated.

THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT BY OREGON.

New York Market.

COTTON FIFTY CENTS.

GOLD 48

Inauguration of the Governoo of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 14.—Governor JEX-KINS was inaugurated here at noon to-day. In his address to the Legislature he says there will hereafter be no conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia, and that the laws of the United States will be suprome. He paid a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war, and says they must be thoroughly protected in person and property, and have the right to enter the Courts. They are the best working class, and their late owners the best employers in the world. He reviewed the condition of the State institutions, and says that even the light taxes will be burdensome, but hopes by a system of good management that the people may not suffer. At the close of the address Provisional Governor Johnson handed the great seal of Georgia to Governor JENEINS, who took the oath, and was then declared by the President of the Senato the constitutional Governor

### The Proceedings in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 14 .- In the United States Senate this morning, Mr. Foots offered the usual resolutions of respect on the death of the late Senator Collamen, of Vermont, and several other Senators joined in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The following are the Committee appointed by the House to take into consideration the condition of the so-called Confederate States : Messrs. Wash-BURNE, MORRELL, GRIDE, BINGHAM, CONCKLING, BOUTWELL, BLOW and ROGERS.

The House resolved that all papers which may be offered upon the condition of the so-called Confederacy, be referred without debate.

No members shall be admitted from any State or States until Congress shall declare such States, or either of them, entitled to representation. Several culogies were delivered on the death of Senator COLLAMER.

Official information received at the State Depart ment announced that Oregon has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

# Latest from New York.

NEW YORK, December 14 .- Cotton firm. Sales four thousand bales, at 50 cents per pound. Naval Stores quiet. Gold 46.

## The Sinking Fund.

ITS ORIGIN AND ADOPTION OF THE SYSTEM-ITS AP-PLICATION TO THE PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEUT, ETC.

A decidedly interesting paper, bearing the above title, was read by its author, Hon. F. A. Conkling, before the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, in session in Clinton Hall. In the abof the President, Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,

the Vice-President, occupied the chair, and introduced the orator of the ovening to a select and highly appreciative assemblage.

Mr. Conkling prefaced his treatment of the subject by remarks on national dobts in general. He considered it to be the duty of every patriotic citizen to compress the burden within its narrowest limits, and provide for its immediate removal, as each generation had sufficient labor to meet its own emergencies. Moreover, it being the wish of overy property-holder to leave his heirs an unoncumbered estate, each generation should pay the debts by it incurred.

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debts by it incurred.

Having alluded to the financial theories of the
French encyclopedists, Diderot, Condorcet and
others, the speaker adverted to the national debt
of the United States. He scorned the assertion to
the effect that it was a blessing, and stated that
the people had resolved, by the next Presidential
election, to read a lesson to those financiers who
had sought to reduce such a theory to a practice.
Having glanced at the financial condition of the
country in the past, he proceeded to review the
origin and adoption of the sinking fund system,
which had been first proposed by Earl Stanhope
and subsequently carried out by Sir Robort Walpole. He considered that the adoption of that
system would be the best means by which to extinguish a national dobt, which he considered the
greatest curse that could rest upon a land. If any
example were required, continued Mr. Conkling,
the right of England, whose rich men are the
richest and whose paupers are the poorest,
and who is gradually lessing rank among unitions. the right of England, whose rich men are the richest and whose paupers are the poorest, and who is gradually losing rank among nations, would furnish sufficient proof of the terrible offects of a constantly mereasing national debt. The speaker then traced the progress of the adherence to the sinking fund system in this country, and urged its immediate adoption. In conclusion, he stated that, assuming that the sum total of the public debt would reach the amount of three thousand three hundred millien dollars, the following propositions were incontrovertible:

Thirty-tree millions of dollars, annually invested and improved at the rate of six per cent, would

·ed and improved at the rate of six per cent., would extinguish the debt in thirty-three and one-third

Sixty-six millions, annually invested and improv-

Sixty-six millions, annually invested and improved in the same manner, would achieve a like result in a little less than twenty-five years.

Nincty-nine millions, annually invested and improved as above, would be productive of similar effects in about eighteen and three-fourth years.

Thus, then, was the sinking system vindicated by plain facts and figures.

Mr. Conkling's remarks, to which a few lines cannot do justice, were listened to with marked attained throughout. At the conclusion of his address, Hon. C. P. Daly moved that the manuscript to deposited in the archives of the society, and a copy thereof handed to a committee for publication; which suggestion was adopted.

After an announcement to the effect that an address on "Cotton" would be delivered before the organization by Edward A. Atkinson, Esq., of Boston, on Thursday evening next, an adjournment was had.

Foreign Intervention.

The oracular Gnothe seauton has ever been held one of the pithiest pieces of wisdom handed down to us by antiquity. In a liberal English translation, these two Greek words are represented by the homely proverb, "Mind your own business." But, like many other wise saws and ancient instances, it is no longer considered binding by our enlightened moderns. The maxim now seems to be, never mind your own affairs, but be sure to pry into your neighbors'. We were forcibly struck with this, some time ago, when we saw a long letter of advice to the people of the United States, by John Stuart Mill, M. P., the renowned English publicist, and learned writer of heavy, unreadable books. That Mr. MILL should favor his ignorant transatlantic cousins with the light of his wisdom, and suggest reforms and improvements in our national polity, is perfectly natural, when we consider that England no longer afford any scope for his labors. Unlike ALEXANDER, he needs not weep because there are no more world for him to compaer. America is a fine missionary field, and when Mr. SUMNER shall have carried his twenty-live bills, and this Continent too shall lie at the great Reformer's feet, then Aethiopia (proper) will stretch out her hand, and we hope her Majes ty's Government will appoint Mr. Mital envoy extraordinary to the Court of Timeucroo; and we greatly err, if the learned gentleman will not find work sufficient in that promising field to occupy him the remainder of his natural life.

Not content with this high English authority, the "Loyal Publication Society" next saddles us with a long letter, written in first-rate Parisian French, by Monsieur DE GASPARIN, and addressed to the President of the United States; and no being quite sure that his Excellency studied his Ollendorff in Greenville, Tenn., the Society considerately gets a Miss Many L. BOOTH to translate the document into plain English, and places a copy of it on-the desk of every Congressman and Senator.

We have not seen this letter, but from a synop sis of it in one of our New York French cotemporaries, the "Messager Franco-Americain," we learn that it contains a "profound discussion of the problems of the day on this side of the Atlantic." "The work of Mr. Lincoln," says M. DE GASPARIN to Mr. Johnson, "was war, and the abolition of slavery. This he gloriously accomplished. Your work, no less glorious, is the reorganization of the country, and the proclamation of the rights be longing to the freed negroes." Mr. Johnson, no doubt, is highly delighted to learn further, that the wisdom and firmness of his administration thus far, had the sincere admiration of his French advisor. He says that "the authority of the President is greater than that of the Queen of England; but still, if the fate of the country depend ed upon the acts of a single man, the people of the United States would not be a free people.
The will of the President, therefore, is subordinate to that of Congress; and it is important that the Congress that carried on the war should be the same that now arranges the terms of peace. Rebellion and slavery were one and the same thing; and rebellion, therefore, must have no hand in regulating the destinies of slavery."

All this is very clear to this French lecturer; so also, that the very first step Congress must take, is to declare universal suffrage. But now arrises a serious difficulty in his mind. He says : "Qu'est-ce que le Congres? C'est le peuple represente?" "What is Congress? The representatives of the people. The assembly at Washington has no other power, except what it holds from the people. Whatever it does or ordains, is in the name of the people. How, therefore, can it impose on the South a law which is objected to even at the North?" Our learned French logician merits some little credit for this much candor the more, as he attempts no answer to this knotty, question.

The political status of the South at this moment is not over-pleasant to contemplate, with Messrs. STEVENS, SUMNER, WADE, WILSON, &c., armed cap-a-pie with resolutions, bills and speeches, all tending in the same direction; but to see meddlesome foreigners volunteering their advice, and heap gratuitous insult upon our devoted head, is a little too much for our over-taxed patience. Are there no grievances in England? What of the income tax, the poor rates, the oppressed miners of Cornwall, and the down-trodden, half-starved Laneashire factory hands? What of China and India, the Ionian Islands and Affghanistan? And what of Ireland? Of course, all is well over there. Until Mr. Mills' letter came over the seas in search of a proper field for his philanthropy, we and no idea of the happy condition of everything English -did not know that universal suffrage was part of the English Constitution.

The same might be objected to Monsieur DE GASPARIN, only he could give a much better excuse for his letter. He might say, true, we have a great many grievances in this happy empire, but as liberty of the press is not one of the Napoleonic ideas, I prefer to be discret, and hurl my thunderbolts across the sea, where they will be at least harmless to me.

Queens and literary women are very seldom handsome, but there are some exceptions to the general rule: The Empress of Austria is one of the most beautiful of European princesses, and famed for her kindness of temper, notwithstanding her rather haughty bearing. She is tall, slender, graceful, with a very white skin, a good deal of color, large, limpid blue eyes, and an amazing head of light hair, which she wears in eight mas sive braids, wound round and round her head. forming a magnificent diadem of hair, such as very few women could match from their own resources She is also said to be highly accomplished. She speaks all the principal tongues of Europe, and is partienlarly fond of the Euglish language, which she speaks as perfectly as though it were her native dialect. She is an excellent musician, painte and draws extremely well, and is one of the boldest and most skillful horsewomen of Austria. She possesses a stud of very valuable horses, and a pack of splendid hounds; and she is said to take the warmest interest in the racing and hunting of all Europe, and to know by heart the names of the heroes of the turf, biped and quadruped, of all the countries of Europe.

Congressional Proceedings.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, December 12.—In the Senate today, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that whereas there is no longer rebellion in the limits of the United States, therefore the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is restored in every State.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of fifteen to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederacy, and report whether they or any of

Confederacy, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either

Confederacy, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress.

The resolution was amended and passed—yeas 31, mays 11.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House the Speaker submitted a communication from the Geyernor of Viccipia enclosing an Act of the General Assemit—Gor of the repeal of the Act giving the control of the Legislature of Virginia.

He ferred to the Judiciary Constant of West Virginia.

He ferred to the Judiciary Constant of the me above the from Temesse.

It aliabs of the me above the State of Temessee was not known to the sec.

The Speaker overruled the objected.

Mr. Raymond said there were many facts connected with Temessee, past and present, which commended its case to the early consideration of the House.

commended its case to the early consideration of the House.

Several gentlemen wanted the Tennessee mem-hers at once admitted, landing them for their patriotism during the war.

The House referred their credentials to the joint committee of fifteen on the condition of the late Confederate States. Yeas—125; nays—42.

A resolution was passed, inviting the members cleet from Tennessee to occupy scats in the Hall of Representatives, pending the decision of their case. The House then adjourned.

### [From the New York Times of December 11.] THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. UNEXPECTED EXPLOSION IN THE CABINET AND SENATE.

ALLEGED ENORMOUS FRAUDS BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

It is manifestly all up with the junta which styles itself the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood. The brethren in high places, having accumulated a vast fund, amounting, it is said, to more than \$1,000,000 now in the treasury, have fallen to fighting over the distribution of the money and the management of the Fenian movement in America. We have it from high authority that the President of the Fenian Brotherhood broadly charges that some of his brethren of the Cabiuct have been concerned in stupendous frauds upon the treasury, and that to these frauds the origin of the secession movement in the Brotherhood may be traced. On the other hand, the ten "malcontents" who have given so much trouble to the dwellers in the Union-square palace, allege that of these lavish contributions which the fragal and industrions Irish servant girls in the United States have contributed with the expectation of liberating their native isle, no insignificant share has been squandered if not embezzled by the salaried officials who utter their edicts from the headquarters of the Fenian President in New York. In view of this alleged malfeasance, the illustrious Ten, styling themselves the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood,

TOOK TIME BY THE FORELOCK, last week, and, assembling as a Senate and or.

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TOOR TIME BY THE FORELOCK,
last week, and, assembling as a Senate and organizing in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution which was adopted by the Congress of the Brotherhood, in Philadelphia, in October last, proceeded to draw up bills of indictment against Col. John O'Mahoney, the President, and Mr. Bernard Doran Kıllian, Secretary of the Treasury. The charges against O'Mahoney are: "Violation of oath, in declining to communicate with the senate upon affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood; refusing to combine to obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury the books and accounts which the latter had denied them for inspection; having placed in official positions and ralaried several persons whom the Senate rejected when presented for confirmation, and other persons also with salaries who had not been submitted for confirmation; having himself usurped the position of agent of the Irish Republic, to which a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year is attached, and after being percentporily rejected for that position by the Senate, having, in defiance of the Senate notification, duly served upon him, issued bonds with his own name as such agent in print, while the constitution requires them to be signed by a confirmed agent of the I. R.; having unconstitutionally refused to lodge in the hands of the general treasurer, as heretofore, the greater portion of the money received for society purposes is since the Philadelphia Congress; having refused, from time to time, to lay communications from the general treasurer, as heretofore, the greater portion of the money received for society purposes since the Philadelphia Congress; having refused, from time to time, to lay communications from the I. R. authorities before the President of the Senate, as required by the constitution, and having read said communications in open meetings at No. 814 Broadway, mentioning the proper name of the C. E. of I. R., and thus endangering his safety; having wastefully expended a large amount of money by paying an immense rent, eighteen months in advance, for a mansion on Union Squarc, and lodging another large sum for the same period to provide against damages to the said building, thus depriving the Fenian Brotherhood for a year and a half of the use of money which is seriously needed for Irish revolutionary purposes; having aided the Secretary of the Treasury in malfeasance; having arbitrarily menaced the Secretary of War, and threatened to remove him if he should report to or communicate with the Senate on business of his department; having calumniated, by writing and otherwise, the C. E of the I. R.; having made inflammatory addresses to meetings of Fenians in this city, inciting them to violence against the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to violation and overthrow of the constitution in other regards; having impeded the progress of the legitimate business of the association in refusing to the Secretary of War the money appropriated by the Senate for his department, such appropriation having been approved by himself.

Copies of these charges, and copies of charges

schare for his department, such appropriation having been approved by himself.

Copies of these charges, and copies of charges against Secretary Killian, were sent to Messrs, O'Mahoney and Killian, but the gontlemen omitted to notice them, and the ten Senators on Saturday, therefore, proceeded to the trial, and, having found the accused guilty, formally deposed them from office, and then one of their own number.

MR. W. R. ROBERTS, WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

It is stated that Mr. Roberts, in accepting the office, stipulated that no salary should be attached to it. The ten Senators, having installed their President, adopted the following

which, with accompanying resolutions, is to be sent to the various branches of the Fenian or-ganization throughout the United States and in the Canadas

SENATE CHAMBER, FENIAN BROTHERBOOD,

SENATE CHAMBER, FENIAN BROTHERBOOD, NEW YORK, December 7, 1865.

To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:
BROTHERS—However painful t e accompanying resolution may be (the bond resolutions already published in the Herald), we, your representatives, had but one alternative before us—to submit its silence to the ruin of our cause and the robbery of a too-confiding people, or to lay before you the truth, and trust to your virtue and patriotism to save Ireland and -cr name from the contempt of the world.

The President, disregarding that constitution which he has sworn to you to support, refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Senate, your chosen representatives.

tatives.

In a few days you will be in possession of an official statement of every fa t; until then, let it suffice to say that the Secretary of War, a tried and experienced solder, whose ability and gallanty have stood the test of

cighteen years, has been impeded in the perfection of his plans for immediate action by the imbecibly and the dishonesty of men in whom we had, unfortunately, reposed our confidence.

The Secretary of the Treasury refuses an investigation of his booles. We are prevented from inquiring into the expenditure of those moneys which you had contributed to further the cause of your country. An amount of money had been appropriated to the War Department; but, when a portion was called for, to buy arms and material of war, the money was refused, although it was stated that "small amounts would be given to meet current expenses." And yet there were funds wherewill a palace was hired, eighteen months rent past in advance, a large sun deposated in the hands of the owner as security for possible damages to his premises, and locked up in his hands until 1867. Samptimos sleeping rooms have been fitted up, and elegant furniture purchased for several thorsand dollars more, for the accommodation not merely of the machinery necessary to our government, but also for the use of a crowd of useless, and, in some cases, even dangerous hangerson, whose names have never been presented to your Senate for confirmation.

We shall ask you to look at facts—to listen to the truth. We ask of you to support that maxwhose appointment to the direction of military affairs was hailed by all of you as a pledge that husiness was meant, and that we were no longer to remain linearity while our brethren at home were lying in a British damgeon, awaiting their samuous to the artifold.

All remitrances of moneys for the purposes of the Fenina Bro herbood should be made in drafts payable to the order of the Treasurer, Patrick O'Roarke, and be directed to Box No. 5141 Postoffice, New York. An accionate the history of the United to the amount of money forwarded by each Circle, since the date of the Philadelphia Congress, should also be sent on, in order that such members may receive the bonds therefor, when properly signed and to the Treasurer in New York, as

iso be sent on in order the arm properly signed and saued.

We remain, Brothers, you s in featernity,
JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia, Penn.
P. BANNON, Louisville, Ky.
J. W. FITZGERALD, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. SULLIVAN, Tiffin, Ohio.
P. O'ROURKE, New York City.
WILLIAM FLEMING, Troy, N. Y.
EDWARD L. CARY, New York City.
PATRICK J. MEEHNN, New York City.
MICHAEL SCANLAN, Chicago, Ill.
W. R. ROBERTS, New York City.
Members of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.

PRESIDENT JOHN O'MAHONEY,

Members of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.

PRISIDENT JOHN O'MAHONEY,

while the trial was in progress, was not idly smoking his choice. Havana at the palatial mansion of the Cabinet in Union Square; on the contrary, he was in busy correspondence with the members of the late Philadelphia Congress, preparing for the reassembling of that body in this city on the 2d of January next, and for the Expulsion, by that body, of the ten Senators whose names are attached to the foregoing address. Colonel O'Mahoney and his party of ins, or the enteprising gentlemen who are transacting business in the name of an Irish Republic, at Union Square, distinctly charge that one of the ten malcontent Senators recently loaned \$180,000 of the Fenian Brotherhood's funds, and that the Brotherhood have neither security for this large sum of money nor any positive proof that they shall ever again see the color of a dollar that is said so to have been loaned. They furthermore accuse the Senator of having speculated in gold and thus irretrievably sunk \$47,000 of the Fenians' money; and they add that the delinquent Senator now refuses to surrender the Brotherhood's books to Mr. B. Doran Killian, the only Secretary of the Treasury that is recognized at Union Square.

Against another of the disaffected ten Senators—the editor of a weekly paper of some celebrity—having been sent with £500 to Ireland as the accredited agont of the American Ecnian Brotherhood, with instructions to disseminate among Irishmen information concerning the movement here, seems not to have fulfilled his mission; and it is alleged that he lost the £500 and his letter of instructions—the identical letter which is said to have put England's detective policemen on trail of James Stevens, the Head Centre of Fenianism in Ireland.

Another count in the indictment against the ten malcontents is that they have employed a reporter who is attached to a morning journal, and are paying him a princely salary to write in their interest and in opposition to the American Fenian P

a newspaper on Saturday morning.

These alleged facts are to be used in the Congress by President O'Mahoney & Co. against the ten Senators who have presumed to beard that official in his lair, and O'Mahoney thinks, with the proofs that are in the hands of the Cabinet, a seal of infamy may be stamped they be the larger of the

of Stevens, and the suppression of the Fenian nowspaper organ, The People. This charge also is to be sustained, if possible, before the Congress in January next, and the inquiry is to be pressed as to how much British gold the alleged apostate pocketed. The Cabinet will also arraign the ten maleontent Senators for circulating subscription papers, and promising to utter bends of the Irish Republic without authority, and for collecting \$68,000 from Irish men and women in the rural districts, not a dollar of which, say the Cabinet, has been deposited in the general treasury.

At the Congress, it is said the ten accused Son

has been deposited in the general freasury.

At the Congress, it is said, the ten accused Sentors will ask under whose authority the Union-square people have begged upward of \$1,000,000 from their fellow-countrymen, and to what uses they intend to apply this gigantic fund. They will want to know who authorized the leasing of the President's headquarters, at a rent of \$18,000 for eighteen months, and who bade them pledge \$5000 to keep the mansion in repair, and why they agreed to expend \$5000 more in filling the house with luxurious furniture? The ten will likewise ask what, during the late war, were the affiliations of the present Secretary of the Fenian Treasury, and whether he was the rebel Gen. Price's friend and himself an active rebel. And the American and himself an active rebel. And the American people, in turn, may ask whether the Fenian scheme, from beginning to end, is not the most audacious imposition that was over perpetrated upon an intelligent people.

Mr. C. II. Wood writes to the Pharmaceutical Journal: "A very curious toy is now being sold in Paris under the name of 'Pharaoh's Seepent. As this toy really constitutes an interesting chemical experiment, perhaps an account of it may prove interesting to your readers. It consists of a little cone of tin foil, containing a white powder, about an inch in height, and resembling a pastific. This cone is to be lighted at its apex, when there immediately begins issuing from it a thick serpent-like coil, which continues twisting and increasing in length to an almost incredible extent. The quantity of matter thus produced is truly marvellous, especially as the coil which so exudes it is extremely light and somewhat fragile. Having a little of the white powder with which the cones are filled placed at my disposal by a friend. I submitted it to analysis, and found it to consist of sulpho-eyanide of mercury. This salt, when heated to a temperature below redaess, undergoes decomposition, swelling or growing in size in a most remarkable manner, and producing a mixture of mellon (a compound of carbon and ultrogen), with a little sulphide of mercury. The resulting mass often assumes a most fantastic shape, and is sufficiently coherent to retain its form. It presents a yellow color on the exterior, but is black within. The 'sorpent' shape, of course, results from the salt being burnt in a cone of tin foil. Both the mercurous and moreuric sulpho-eyanides alt, containing more sulpho-eyanogen, seems capable of furnishing a larger quantity of mellon, and is the one used in the French serpents." Mr. C. H. Wood writes to the Pharmacentical

Something Worth Knowing. ! From the Boston Post, December 4.]

Something Worth Knowing.

1Prow the touton Post, December 4.1

The wonderful success and almost incredible prolitableness of the File manufacture in this country is known only to the lucky holders of stock in the lew companies which enjoy a sort of monopoly in the lousiness. In fact very few people unconnected with mechanical branches of industry can possibly form any estimate of the extent to which Files are used, and what an important item this article forms both in the lists of manufactures and importantions. It may be a piece of interesting information to state that no less them from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of Files are annually inported into the United States, and From \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 worth annually manufactured here, and yet this supply, as large as it may appear, does not exceed, and indeed abor in this branch of industry, both here and in Europe, is so great that it taxes the utnost energies of the manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing demands of the trade, and also tends to continually enlance the cost of production. It should be stated here that in ordinary machine shops it requires a file of the very best make and quality to last a good workman one single day, and but few siles, in fact, last so long. It may be added that some of the large iron works, as well as the government and railroad machine-shops, use from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of illes each per annum. This will explain the controls consumption of files, and sufficiently answers the inquiry, what becomes of them all? The system of recruiting files is practiced to some extent. But here again the want of skilled labor is encountered, and occasions the same difficulty as in the primary manufacture—the same process having to be pursued in recruiting as in making a new file; and the high price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight and the temper of the steel destroyed, renders the process by no means so economical as it would at first appear.

While the Whipple File Company, of Providence

The joint resolution introduced by Hon. John A. Bingham, in the House on Wednesday last, which provides for three amendments of the Constitution, does not on its face indicate the purpose of Mr. Bingham in proposing the amendments, nor the necessity which suggests them. The object of the first amendment, which provides for the repeal of the fifth paragraph of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution, to wit: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," is to enable Congress, by an export duty, to compel the European Powers to pay tribute upon our productions which they must buy, such as cotton, tobacco, &c., and thereby relieve so that extent our own people from the burdens of taxation.

broofs that are in the hands of the Cabinet, a seal of infamy may be stamped upon the brows of the ten, and their ignominious expulsion from Fenian circles may be effected.

The Cabinet more than hint that the agent whom they dispatched to Ireland to propagate Fenianism, and speak encouraging words to the Fenians there, sold out to the British Government, and was bribed to disclose to English detective officers the Fenian Brotherhood's plans, and that his disclosures led to the apprehension of Stevens, and that his disclosures led to the prehension of Stevens, and the suppression of the Fenian newspaper organ, The People. This charge also both, can ever open the question for the ratification of such an amendment. It is an implied desired that the suppression for the Fenian howspaper organ, The People. This charge also tion of such an amendment. It is an implied de-claration that both the States and the nation hold

claration that both the States and the nation hold all their resources exclusively to pay the debt of the Union contracted in its defence.

Its ratification will be an express and solemn condemnation, by all the people of all the States, of treason and secession. The third and last amendment declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons, without distinction, in every State of the Union, equal protection in their rights of life, liberty and property. This is intended to secure equal personal, not political, rights to all persons, without distinction, in every State which is a part of the Republic. It is a healing measure, and a measure of security for the future against the calamities and crimes of the past.

#### Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

Is a Certain and Safe Remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gravel, Propay, Female Complaints, Organic Weakness, Obstruction of Urine, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, in every form, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

standing.
For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor Dewee's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physics, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Effirm McDowell, a col-chrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benna-Min Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons. See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine. Physicians please notice—I make no secret of impre-dicate.

Helmbel-t's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchn is composed of buchn, cubebs, and jumper ber-ries, prepared in vacuo by H. P. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 501 fir ad-way, N. Y.

NATURE'S PURSITURE of the month is far preferable AATCHES PERSTRUE OF the month is far preferable to any that art can supply. Therefore, keep your teeth clean and in good repair with that toilet gen, Fragrant Sozodont. Brush them daily with this delicious regetable preparation, and they will not be likely to crumble or decay.

#### Consiguees per South Carolina Raliroad. December 13 and 14.

December 13 and 14.

500 bales Cotton, 89 boxes Tobacco, Furniture and Metal Scholars Cotton, 80 boxes Tobacco, Furniture and Metal Scholars Responsible From Baland, J. P. Brown, C. Weidl, W.F. Golcock, C.Froneberger, G. W. Willisma & Co., R. Mano & Co., H. Zeiffers & Co., Jenutigs, Thom-linson & Co., H. Cobia & Co., Gibbas & Co., Hyatt, MeBurney & Co., B. Ward. T. Stenhouse & Co., W. C. Bee & Co., C. L. Guilleaume, Bruns & Bee, E. H. Rodgers & Co., Graeser & Smith, J. S. Gibbes, H. T. Peake, W. C. Dulkes & Co., G. A. Neuffer, Cabiill & Co., Bayenel & Co., Lee & Byenrar, J. M. Caldwell & Sons, John Ferser & Co., G. H. & J. G. Moffest Geo. H. Ingraham, Wardlaw & Caréw, E. Daly, Mowry & Co., A. Lally.